IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 7, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 20 as follows:

FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 illustrate the above-described situation, using the Poincaré sphere display. Incidentally, the Poincaré sphere is a sphere that is 1 in radius and is defined within a space the three axes of which are Stokes parameters S1, S2, and S3. As illustrated in FIG. 17, the respective points on the sphere are in a one-to-one correspondence with all the polarization states. On the Poincaré sphere display, e.g., a ~~sectioinal~~ <u>sectional</u> line with the (S1, S2) plane corresponds to a linearly-polarized light, and an intersection point with the S3 axis corresponds to a circularly-polarized light. The other portions correspond to elliptically-polarized lights.

Page 21, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 18 as follows:

The first ~~board~~ <u>substrate</u> 11 is formed of borosilicate glass, and is 0.7 mm thick. The color filter, which has its own respective portions presenting red, green, and blue colors and arranged repeatedly in a stripe-like manner, has the resin-based black matrix in a portion corresponding to a spacing between the pixels. The resin-based leveling layer 15 has planarized depressions and projections caused by the color filter and the black matrix. The common electrode 16 is formed of ITO (i.e., Indium Tin Oxide), and its layer thickness is 0.14 μm. A Sun Ever manufactured by Nissan Kagaku Corporation is employed as the first orientation layer 17, the layer thickness of which has been set to be 0.2 μm.

Page 24, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 7 as follows:

The above-described absorption axis azimuthal angle of the upper-side polarization plate 33 and the slow axis ~~zaimuthal~~ <u>azimuthal</u> angle and the retardation of the upper-side phase plate 31 have been determined in the following way: Namely, the optical characteristics in the normal direction of the liquid crystal layer having a regularly-twisted structure have been described in a literature given by S.

Chandrasekar, G. S. Ranganath, U. D. Kini, K. A. Suresh et al., i.e., Mol. Crist. Liq. Cryst, Vol. 24 (1973), pp. 201-211. Assuming that the polarization state of the transmission light at a point-in-time of immediately before incident into the liquid crystal layer had been a circularly-polarized light, the polarization state of the transmission light after having passed through the liquid crystal layer has been calculated. Then, the twist angle and the retardation of the liquid crystal layer, and the retardation and the slow axis azimuthal angle of the phase plate have been determined so that the calculated polarization state will be converted into linearly-polarized lights in a wide visible wavelength range. As a consequence, solution distributions as illustrated in FIG. 11 and FIG. 12 have been obtained. The sloped-line portions in the drawings indicate the solution distributions providing high contrasts, and the solutions form several groups. As illustrated in FIG. 11 and FIG. 12, the solutions are classified into A group, B group, C group, D group, and E group and, of these groups, it has been decided that C group will be selected. In the solution of C group, FIG. 13 illustrates the relationship between the retardation of the liquid crystal layer and the retardation of the phase plate, and FIG. 14 illustrates the relationship between the absorption axis azimuthal angle of the polarizer and the slow axis azimuthal angle of the phase plate. In accordance with these drawings, the retardation of the liquid crystal layer is selected from within the range of 200 nm to 350 nm, the retardation of the phase plate is selected from within the range of 280 nm to 470 nm, the slow axis azimuthal angle of the phase plate is selected from within the range of 30° to 75°, and the absorption axis azimuthal angle of the polarizer is selected from within the range of 30° to 90°. Moreover, a combination satisfying the solution is selected, then performing the setting. Furthermore, after determining the oscillation directions of the polarized lights after having passed through the phase plate (which are the linearly-polarized lights or elliptically-polarized lights close thereto), the absorption axis azimuthal angle of the polarizer has been defined so that the determined oscillation directions will become parallel to

the absorption axis. In this way, it becomes possible to determine, as was described earlier, the absorption axis azimuthal angle of the upper-side polarizer and the slow axis azimuthal angle and the retardation of the upper-side phase plate.

Page 26, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 19 as follows:

Here, nx and ny are the refractive indexes within a plane, and nx is the refractive index in the slow axis direction, and ny is the refractive index in an fast axis direction. Further, nz is the refractive index in the thickness direction.

Page 36, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 9 as follows:

Meanwhile, the lower-side polarizer 34 and the lower-side phase plate 32 are located under the second ~~board~~ substrate 12. The layer-gap between the reflection display unit and the transmission display unit is equal to 0.2 μm, which is the thickness of the reflection electrode 23. Also, the birefringence of the liquid crystal material at the wavelength of 633 nm is equal to 0.072. By substituting these values into the equation (2), the angle formed between the transmission axis of the lower-side polarizer 34 and the slow axis of the lower-side phase plate 32 has been determined to be 40.8°.

Page 39, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 2 as follows:

In the reflection-type liquid crystal display apparatus illustrated in the 1st Embodiment, a depression-and-projection-formed layer 25 has been formed between the reflection electrode 23 and the second insulation layer 21. FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view for illustrating a liquid crystal display apparatus in the present embodiment. Depressions and projections in the depression-and-projection-formed layer 25 form, on the reflection electrode, depressions and projections of a configuration similar thereto, thereby allowing the reflection electrode itself to exhibit a diffusion property. In association with this, the diffusion adhesive agent 35

illustrated in FIG. 5 is removed, and the phase plate 31 is fixed onto the ~~board~~ substrate by an adhesive agent including no infinitesimal particles. The above-described diffusion adhesive agent has an advantage of being easily formed, but has a disadvantage of diffusing the light at a position away from the reflection electrode and thus decreasing the resolution. Also, the reflection electrode itself exhibits the diffusion property, which permits a reduction in the specular reflection to be implemented without decreasing the resolution.

Page 40, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 27 as follows:

In the reflection-type liquid crystal display apparatus illustrated in the 1st Embodiment, the depression-and-projection-formed layer 25 has been formed between the transparent electrode 22 and the second insulation layer 21. FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view for illustrating a liquid crystal display apparatus in the present embodiment. Depressions and projections in the depression-and-projection-formed layer 25 have formed, on the reflection electrode, depressions and projections of a configuration similar thereto, thereby allowing the reflection electrode itself to exhibit a diffusion property. In association with this, the diffusion adhesive agent 35 illustrated in FIG. 5 is removed, and the phase plate 31 is fixed onto the ~~board~~ substrate by the adhesive agent including no infinitesimal particles. In this case as well, as is the case with the 4th Embodiment, it becomes possible to implement the reduction in the specular reflection without decreasing the resolution.